Enquiry has indicated that the difference is mainly due to errors and inaccuracies in measurements; handling and storage losses during processing and transit. Some of the steps contemplated are:—

(i) Improvement in measurement devices, testing devices and recording systems.

(ii) Deployment of tankers with improved handling systems.

(iii) Minimising floating stocks and multiple handling.

(iv) Reduction of evaporation losses by lowering vapour pressure of crude.

Expansion of Neyveli Thermal Power Plant

*151. SHRI K. GOPALAN:
SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to expand Neyveli Thermal Power Plant in the near future;

(b) if so, what are the details in this regard; and

(c) what is the present capacity of the plant; and what has been the average power generation of the Plant during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) The first thermal power station of Neyveli Lignite Corporation has an installed capacity of 600 MW. One Unit (210 MW) of the second thermal power station stage I (3x210 MW) was commissioned in March, 1986. The other two units would be commissioned in March, 1987 and December, 1987 respectively.

Stage II (4x210 MW) of the second thermal power station has also been taken up and the first unit of this expansion scheme is expected to be commissioned in October, 1989. The remaining three units would be commissioned at 6-monthly intervals.

(c) The present installed generation capacity at Neyveli is 810 MW. The energy generation of the first thermal power station (600 MW) during the last three years was as follows:

1983-84	3909 million units
1984-85	4056 million units
1985-86	3938 million units

Programme for use of non-conventional sources of energy in Andhra Pradesh

*152. SHRI PARVATHANENI UPENDRA: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any detailed programme has been chalked out by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources for using solar energy, bio-mass base energy and wind energy in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing comprehensive programmes of solar energy, biomass base energy and wind energy in various States including Andhra Pradesh. Under solar photovoltaic programme so far, 63 villages in Andhra Pradesh have been provided with lighting through solar photovoltaic system. 315 additional street-lighting systems are being supplied to cover more villages. 29 solar photovoltaic water pumping systems were also supplied for installation at different locations in Andhra Pradesh. The supply of

another 30 systems have been approved. A centralized solar photovoltaic power plant (7.3 Kw Peak) has been set up in Salojipally, District Medak, an unelectrified village in the State.

Also at Salojipally a novel solar thermal power generation system of capacity of 22 Kw has been installed. Under solar thermal extension programme, 17 solar hot water heating systems, 22 domestic solar water heaters, 2 solar timber kiln, 1 solar Tobacco dryer and 1258 solar cookers have been set up.

Under the wind pumping demonstration programme, 205 water pumping wind mills have so far been installed at various places in the State. A wind monitoring programme is being taken up wherein about 10 anemographs will be set up at suitable locations in the State with a view to generating data for utilisation in planning wind power projects including wind farms in the State. It is also proposed to set up a few demonstration wind battery chargers in the State for various battery charging applications.

Under Bio-mass programme, several projects of energy plantation on degraded land have been approved.

A programme for setting up Urja Grams, i.e. energy self sufficient villages based on locally available non-conventional sources of energy is also being taken up in Andhra Pradesh as in other States.

Plan for petrochemical industry

*153. SHRIMATI KRISHNA KAUL:
SHRI K. VASUDEVA PANICKER:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating a long-term integrated, growth-oriented plan for the petrochemical industry in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The petrochemical industry in the country is emerging as a thrust area and its growth needs to be accelerated with accent on optimum utilisation of all available resources such as feedstock, technologies, etc. to realise full potential. The Government has, therefore, set up in April, 1986 a Committee for perspective planning of petrochemical industry for formulating a long-term integrated growth oriented plan for the industry to evolve an integrated plan for the orderly dynamic growth of the petrochemical industry for the 7th, 8th and 9th Plan periods and further to recommend measures for implementation of the Plan. The main Committee is being assisted by 4 sub-groups as follows:—

(1) Sub-group on hydrocarbons;

(2) Sub-group on synthetic fibre including intermediates;

(3) Sub-group on Polymer; and

(4) Sub-group on petrochemicals other than (2) and (3).

The Committee and its sub-groups comprise of representatives/experts from the Government Departments, public sector and private sector.

Further liberalising of Industrial Licensing Policy

*154. SHRI N. E. BALARAM:
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal under their consideration to liberalise the Industrial Licensing Policy further by bringing an additional number of industries within